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## KNIFE EDGE TRACKING SYSTEM AND METHOD

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a method and a system for locating and tracking the location of a knife-edge, such as the edge of a shutter blade in an optical system.

#### 10 2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Knife-edges are used in various apparatus, such as, an optical apparatus. In various such applications, the exact location and movement of the knife-edge needs to be determined accurately within the image plane. One example is an optical shutter, where  
15 the knife-edge may define the field of view of the optical system. In order to automate a shutter system, the location and movement of the shutter needs to be located and monitored automatically.

[0003] An example of an optical apparatus that uses a shutter is depicted in Figure 1. In  
20 Figure 1, and object to be inspected, 100, e.g., a semiconductor integrated circuit, is illuminated through and imaged by collection optics 120. That is, light from light source 130 is passed through field lens 140, shutter 150 (both the field lens and the shutter are at an intermediate image plane), partially-reflecting mirror 160, and into collection optics 120, so as to illuminate particular area of the object 100. Light reflected from the object  
25 100 is collected by optics 120, passed through partially-reflecting mirror 160 and is

imaged by imager 145. The images are sent to computer 180. The entire arrangement is positioned on mechanical stage 175, which is controlled by computer 180.

[0004] In order to select a particular area of the object 100 to be imaged, shutter 150 is  
5 adjusted so that only that particular area is illuminated. More specifically, shutter 150 is mechanized and a user may control its position via computer 180. That is, an image is taken and, after inspecting the image, the user may decide to increase or decrease the field of view. The user then enters a corresponding command to the computer, and the computer causes the shutter to move a particular amount according to the entries made by  
10 the user.

[0005] As can be appreciated having the user adjust the field of view in such a step-wise, trial and error method is time consuming and inaccurate. Moreover, once the particular field of view has been achieved and an image taken, it may still be unclear what is the  
15 exact size of the field of view. Additionally, if a second picture of another location is needed to be at the same field of view, the entire sequence needs to be repeated and, even then it is not clear that the exact same field of view has been achieved. Finally, as can be understood, having the user verify the field of view prevents the system from being fully automated.

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[0006] There are mechanical systems for monitoring the position of objects, such as linear encoders. However, such encoders only measure distance relative to the

mechanical assembly in the intermediate image plane, not in the plane of the imaging detector itself where the image is detected.

[0007] What is needed is means to track the blade position using the image. With such a system a user could, for example, draw a box on the system's display screen and have the shutters move so that the edges of the shutters coincide with the box drawn by the user. The user could also adjust the edges of the box spatially and have the shutters track the positions of the drawn box edges.

[0008] What is also needed is a way to detect the shutter blade positions in the image plane.

## **SUMMARY**

[0009] The present invention provides a commercially viable system and method for automatically and accurately determining the exact location of a knife-edge, such as an edge of an optical shutter, so that it can be controlled automatically. The present invention further provides a system and method for automatically and accurately controlling the movement of a knife-edge, such as a shutter. Additionally, the present invention provides a system and method for automatically and accurately selecting an optical field of view using a mechanized shutter.

[0010] In one aspect of the invention the system comprises a mechanized shutter coupled to a computer. The computer includes a shutter controller that can automatically control

the shutter's location and movement. According to one implementation of the shutter controller the system takes a first image at a first shutter position. The shutter is then moved a predetermined amount and a second image is taken. Then, the pixels of each image are added in the direction perpendicular to the movement of the shutter, so as to provide two one-dimension functions. A linear difference of the functions is then taken, so as to obtain a one-dimensional linear difference function. A peak in the linear difference function is then identified as the location of the shutter.

[0011] According to another aspect of the invention a differential function is used to more accurately identify the location of the shutter. That is, once the linear difference function is obtained, it is differentiated so as to obtain a one dimensional differential function having two peaks: one identifying the maximum slope of the leading edge of the peak of the linear difference function, and one (of opposite sign) identifying the maximum slope of the trailing edge of the peak of the linear difference function. Each edge of the differential function indicates the location of the shutter at one of the images.

[0012] According to yet another feature of the invention the system further includes a gain/illumination controller. In one implementation, the gain/illumination controller inspects the peak in the linear difference function to determine its "quality." The "quality" can be determined in terms of, for example, signal to noise ratio. If the quality of the peak is insufficient, the system increases the gain or the illumination. In one illustrative embodiment a gain limit is provided so that the gain cannot be raised beyond the gain limit, so as not to cause an unacceptably low signal to noise ratio. Similarly,

illumination level limits may be provided so as not to cause the illumination to be too low or too high.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5 [0013] The invention is described herein with reference to particular embodiments thereof, which are exemplified in the drawings. It should be understood, however, that the various embodiments depicted in the drawings are only exemplary and may not limit the invention as defined in the appended claims.

10 [0014] Figure 1 is a general schematic depicting major components of a prior art optical system that uses a mechanized shutter.

[0015] Figure 2a is a general schematic depicting major components of an optical system embodying an embodiment of the invention; while Figure 2b depicts an example of a mechanized shutter according to an embodiment of the invention.

15 [0016] Figure 3 is a flow chart depicting a method for determining a shutter location according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0017] Figure 4 depicts images and functions obtained using the method of Figure 3.

[0018] Figures 5a-d depict examples of actual data obtain in a set-up used to accurately locate a knife-edge according to an embodiment of the invention.

20 [0019] Figure 6 is a plot of an actual data taken for a single shutter using an embodiment of the invention.

[0020] Figures 7 is a flow chart illustration the operation of the gain/illumination controller according to an embodiment of the invention.

[0021] Figure 8 depicts an example of the operation of the inventive system.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0022] Figure 2a depicts an optical system very similar to that depicted in Figure 1,  
5 except that it incorporates embodiments of the present invention. More particularly, as  
can be seen in Figure 2a, computer 280 incorporates a shutter controller 290 coupled to  
the shutter mechanism 250, and a gain/illumination controller 295 coupled to the  
illumination source 230 and the imager 245. In this system the user may enter the  
required field of view, and the shutter controller would control the shutter to the  
10 appropriate position for that field of view. Similarly, for every image, the shutter  
controller can provide the user with the field of view used for that image. Accordingly,  
this embodiment of the invention enables better control of the shutter position. As can be  
seen in Figure 2b, in one example the mechanized shutter 250 is made of two shutter  
plates 254, which are controllably movable by servomotors 252. The servomotors 252  
15 are controlled by shutter controller 290.

[0023] The construction and operation of shutter controller 290 will now be described  
with reference to Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 is a flow chart depicting a method for  
automatically determining a shutter location according to an embodiment of the  
20 invention. Figure 4 depicts images and functions obtained using the method of Figure 3.  
Referring to Figure 3, the system first acquires an image 400 at a particular Shutter setting  
(Step 300). As can be appreciated, the image may have various features causing variation  
in the intensity level for each pixel of the image. For example, if the object imaged is an

integrated circuit, various features of the circuit, such as metal lines and device structures, would cause various pixels to be illuminated with different intensity. Looking at the image, humans may be able to resolve the obtained picture; however, it is very difficult to decipher the exact location of the shutter. Moreover, in order to provide an automatic shutter, the system itself needs to be able to resolve the image and determine where the shutter edge is.

[0024] Additionally, while in the illustration of Figure 4 the edge between the dark area and the bright areas of the picture seems sharp, in reality there's an area of gradual change from dark to bright, as indicated by label  $T_u$  (see, e.g., actual images in Figure 8). Consequently, the actual location of the edge of the shutter with respect to the picture is uncertain and is not easily duplicated. Therefore, the system needs to be able to follow a certain protocol to determine the exact location of the shutter edge with respect to the image taken.

[0025] To identify the exact location of the blade, the process proceeds as follows. The blade of the shutter is moved a selected amount at Step 310 (i.e., the shutter controller 290 sends a signal to the servo motors 252 of the shutter to move an amount corresponding to the signal – see arrows Z-Z). Then, a second image 410 is taken (Step 320). At step 330, a function  $A(N)$  is obtained from image 400. Function  $A(N)$  is a sum of the pixels in image 400 along the axis perpendicular to the direction of motion of the shutter so as to create a one dimension (1-D) function  $A(N)$ . Similarly, at step 340 a 1-D function  $B(N)$  is generated from image 410. Then, in step 350 the difference of the two

functions is obtained, i.e.,  $B(N) - A(N)$ . As shown in Figure 4, the linear difference of the functions is another 1-D function having generally two sharp peaks. These peaks accurately identify the location of the edges of the shutter (Step 360). Also, the sign of the peaks (i.e., positive or negative) indicates the direction of motion of the shutter in step 310.

[0026] As can be appreciated, the method described herein can be used to automatically and accurately identify the exact location of any knife-edge using an optical system such as the one described herein. An example of actual data obtained in a set-up used to accurately locate a knife edge is shown in Figures 5a-d. Specifically, Figure 5a is a plot of a linear difference data of two 1-D functions of two images, with a movement of a single knife-edge between the two images. The knife-edge was then moved again and a third image was taken. The linear difference between the third and the second image functions is plotted in Figure 5b. The knife-edge was then moved a third time and a fourth image taken. The linear difference between the fourth and third image functions is plotted in Figure 5c. Figure 5d is a superimposition of Figures 5a-5c.

[0027] The x-axis in Figure 5d is noted in pixels. Looking at the three peaks, one gets peaks at 482.0; 473.6; and 464.4. For the particular experimental system used to obtain the data of Figures 5a-5d, one micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) equals 7.22 pixels. As can be seen from the data of Figures 5a-5d, the movement between the images is an average of about  $1.2\mu\text{m}$ . Accordingly, the system is capable of automatically determining the location of the knife-edge to a sub-micron accuracy.



[0028] If an increased accuracy is required, an optional secondary procedure may be followed. More specifically, if the linear difference peak is examined at higher magnitude, one can see that it has a definite width. That can be easily confirmed by  
5 comparing each of the peaks of Figures 5a-5c, to their replication in higher magnitude in Figure 5d. For example, in Figure 5a peak 500a seems very narrowly defined. However, when magnified and plotted as in Figure 5d, peak 500a has a defined width. In order to obtain higher accuracy, one needs to define what part of the peak correlates to the knife-edge. According to one embodiment of the invention, this is obtained by taking the  
10 derivative of the linear difference equation.

[0029] That is, by taking the derivative of the linear difference equation, one would get two new peaks – one corresponding to the maximum slope on the leading edge of the linear difference peak, and one corresponding to the maximum slope of the trailing edge  
15 of the linear difference peak. This is demonstrated in Figure 6. Figure 6 is a plot of an actual data taken for a single shutter using an embodiment of the invention. In Figure 6, plot 600a is that of the linear difference function, while plot 600b is that of the differential of the linear difference plot 600a. Using this approach, one can define one peak, e.g., 600c, of the derivative plot as the start of movement of the shutter, while the  
20 second, e.g., 600d, as the end of motion of the shutter. Thus, one peak defines the shutter position at one picture and the other peak defines the shutter position at the second picture.

[0030] As with all optical systems, the accuracy of the system depends on the signal to noise S/N ratio. Notably, the data plotted in Figures 5 and 6 has relatively good signal to noise ratio, enabling accurate determination of the peak location. However, depending on the object imaged, the peak may not be easily identifiable. Therefore, according to  
5 another embodiment the system is provided with automatic gain and illumination control, depicted in Figure 2a as controller 295.

[0031] The operation of the gain/illumination controller 295 will now be explained with reference to Figure 7. In Step 700 the system takes an image 'A', then moves the blade in  
10 Step 710, and takes another image 'B' in Step 720. It then calculates a linear difference function in Step 730 and check to see whether a peak is easily identifiable in Step 740. If so, the procedure ends. In not, the system checks to see whether a gain limit has been reached in Step 750. If not, the system increases the camera (e.g. CCD) gain in Step 760 and proceeds to Step 700. The increase can be in a preset constant or variable amount. If  
15 in Step 750 it has been determined that a predetermined gain limit has been reached, the system increases the illumination in Step 770 and proceeds to Step 700. Optionally, a predetermined illumination limit may also be set.

[0032] In another embodiment of the invention, the blades are not rectilinear, but may be  
20 another shape, such as a trapezoid or a circle. The same technique can be applied, but in this case the summation should be along a path perpendicular to the direction of motion of each point on the blade. In the case of a circular aperture, for example, the two images would be taken at different aperture openings, the intensities at each point would be

added along a circle of varying radius centered at the center of the aperture to produce a one-dimensional function, and finally the two one-dimensional functions would be subtracted to determine the radius of the opening of the aperture. This technique may be generalized to an assembly of arbitrary geometrical description.

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[0033] Figure 8 depicts an example of actual shutter tracking according to an embodiment of the invention. In Figure 8, a first image is shown at 800 and its one-dimension function at 820. A second image is shown at 810 and its one-dimension function at 830. The difference function is plotted at 840 and its derivative is plotted at 10 850. From plot 850 one can determine observe that the first image was taken with the shutter positioned at 430, while the second image was taken with the shutter positioned at 453. The difference of the maximum and minimum peaks shows the size of the motion step to be 23 microns. Using the conversions of one micron being 7.22 pixels, one gets the shutter motion between the images to be 3.2 pixels.

15 [0034] As can be seen from the above examples, in one aspect of the invention tracking of the shutter is improved and is automated by providing a controller for determining and controlling a motion of the mechanized shutter. The controller receives a first data set corresponding to a first image obtained through a first position of the shutter, and a second data set corresponding to a second image obtained through a second position of 20 the shutter. The controller then obtains a first function by performing an arithmetic operation on the first data set; and a second function by performing an arithmetic operation on the second data set. A difference function is then obtained by subtracting the first function from the second function, so as to obtain a recognizable peak in the

difference function. A further resolution can be obtained by obtaining the derivative of the difference function.

[0035] While the invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments  
5 thereof, it is not limited to those embodiments. Specifically, various variations and  
modifications may be implemented by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing  
from the invention's spirit and scope, as defined by the appended claims. Additionally,  
all of the above-cited prior art references are incorporated herein by reference.